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material is wool or linen. Similar articles are made in the extreme North of Russia, and when the navigation is open brought round the Northcape into Norway. Of equal, but still more colored effect are the pearl laces of the Norwegian women, to whom, however, the material is furnished as an article of commerce, but then most wonderfully and effectually adorned by their fringes, girdles, and breast insertions.

Lastly, we must not forget the white embroidery of Scandinavia, which is found from the South to the extreme North and even among the Laplanders, and is worthy of study both as to its ornamentation and the perfection of its workmanship. The process is generally as follows: the threads are drawn across one another at regular intervals, and the resulting holes are sewn round and left open in certain patterns, so that the effect is *à jour*, and pierced stars, or other rich, but always perfectly regular patterns, sometimes resembling the most beautiful Gothic tracery, come out in rows. Our modern white embroidery might take many a lesson from these works which are applied to handkerchiefs, tablecloths, coats, shirts, cuffs etc.

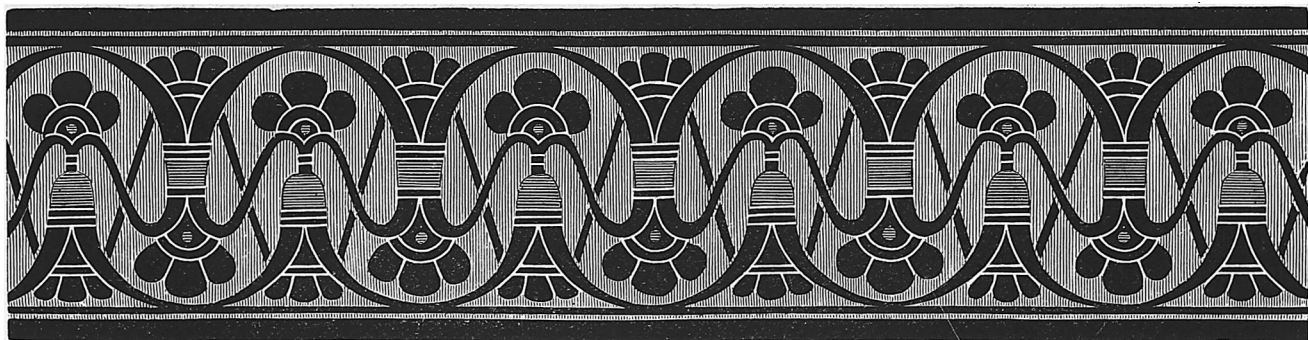
Doubtless Russia is no less rich than Scandinavia in National industry, but we candidly confess that in this respect it is too much a *terra incognita* for us to be able to give any reliable information with respect to the objects we are now treating of. The ethnographical element plays still an important part in Russia, and National domestic industry with it. To this are added Asiatic and Byzantine elements, which however are of more avail for manufacturing industry, as for example the Tulu work and ecclesiastical art. The ethnographi-

cal Museum at Moscow which owes its origin to the ethnographical Exhibition which took place some years ago, enjoys a high reputation for its rich and well selected collection.

We have already noticed the women's works in the North of Russia, and their connexion with the North of Scandinavia. That their very original and excellent patterns are not confined to these regions may be seen from a publication of a collection of ornaments which is now appearing in successive numbers in St. Petersburg, the object of which is to show what Russia contains that may be of use in our department. What has hitherto appeared shows a great number of surface patterns of the highest interest, almost all in red. The succeeding numbers will bring before us articles of furniture, carved ornaments, wall and house decorations etc. In these respects, Russia possesses much that is peculiar to itself both for comfort and discomfort in the arrangement of the house. As the peasant women adorn their handkerchiefs, table cloths, and chemises with charmingly variegated borders, their husbands do the same with whatever comes under their hands; with the handles of their tools, their cupboards and trunks, all of which have carved and colored ornaments; with their houses also which are artistically decorated on the outsides, the roofs, windows and doors being surrounded with pierced carpentry of a very light description. Waggon, boats, sledges, all shine out in the liveliest coloring, and all in a very original style. We trust that the work we speak of, which has brought these objects before us, will not neglect to notice their jewellery and pottery.

(The conclusion in our next.)

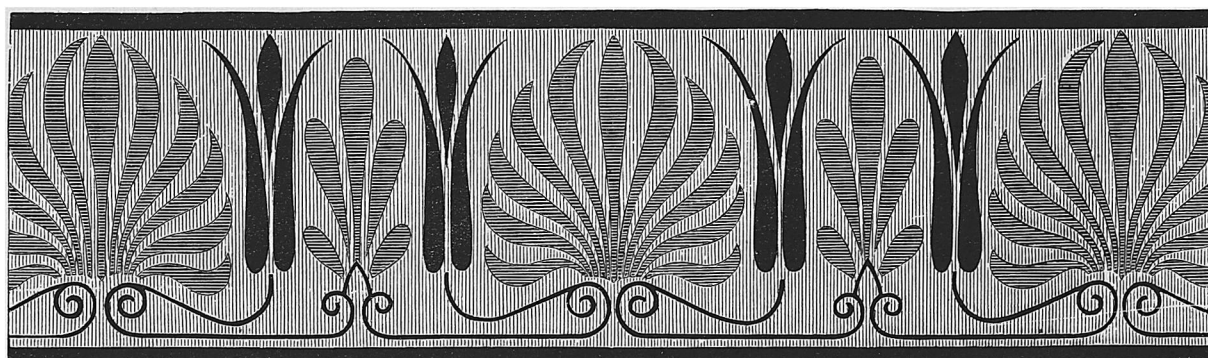
SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTATION.



Nos. 1 and 2. Ornaments on Grecian Vases.

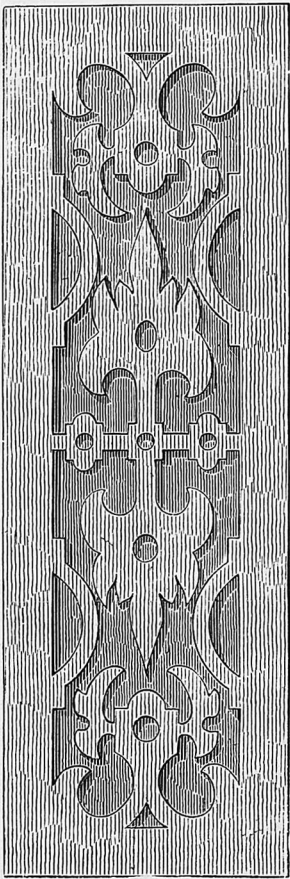


No. 3.

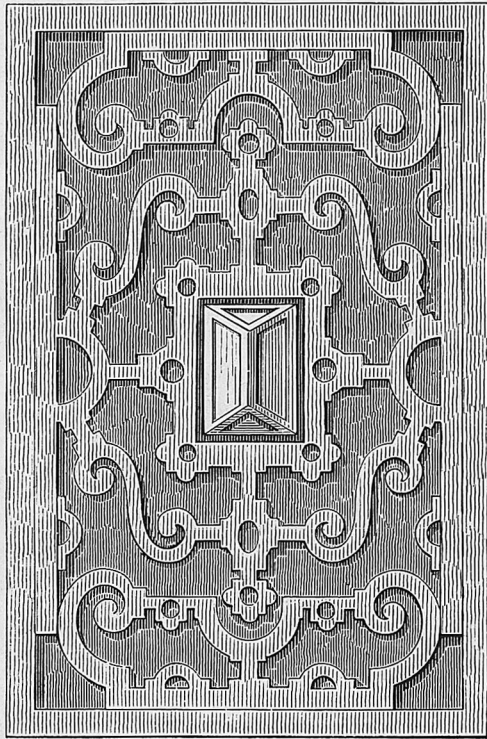


No. 2.

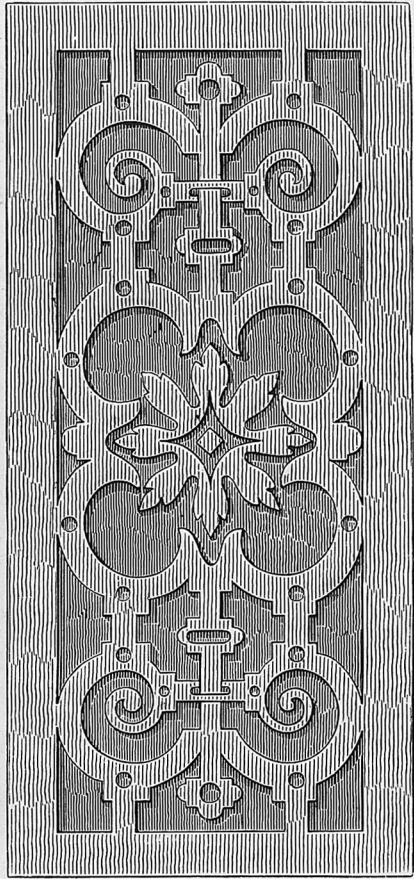
No. 3. Robe Pattern taken from the Sepulchral Monument of the Margravine Ursula of Baden, in Pforzheim Church.
(Middle of XVI century.)



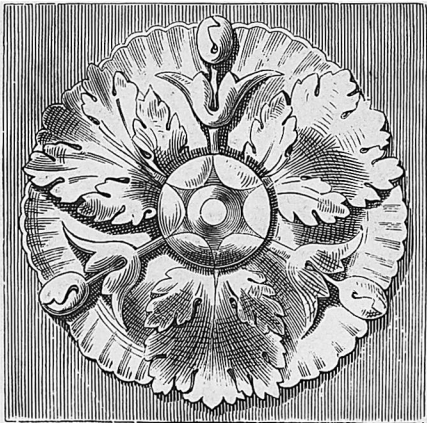
No. 5



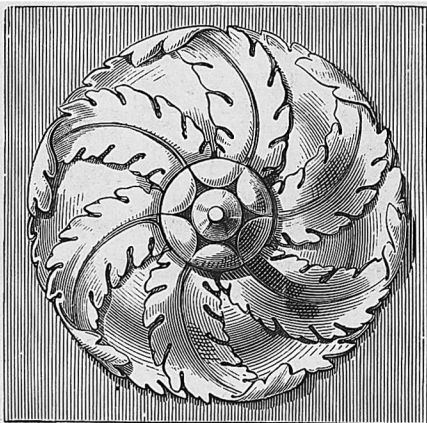
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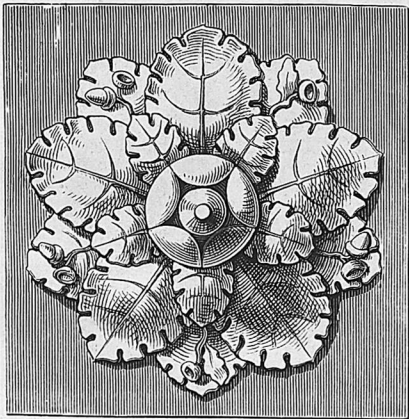
No. 6.



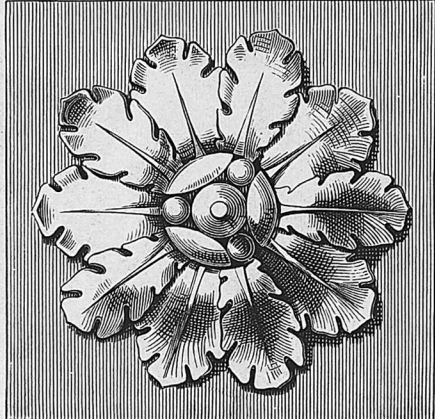
No. 7.



No. 8.



No. 9.



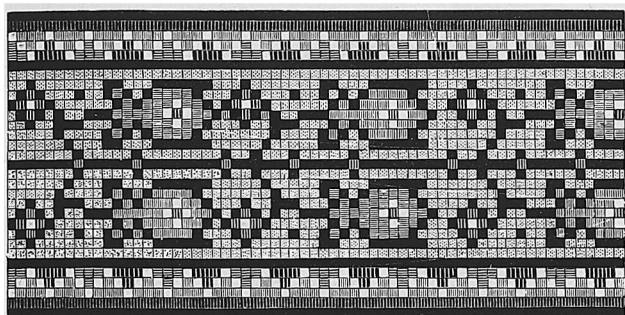
No. 10.

Nos. 4—6. Renaissance Ornaments from St. Michael's Church at Hall, Wurtemberg.

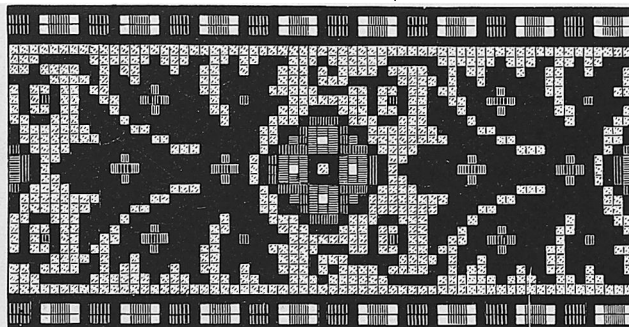
Nos. 7—10. Flowers from Door of Parma Baptistery.



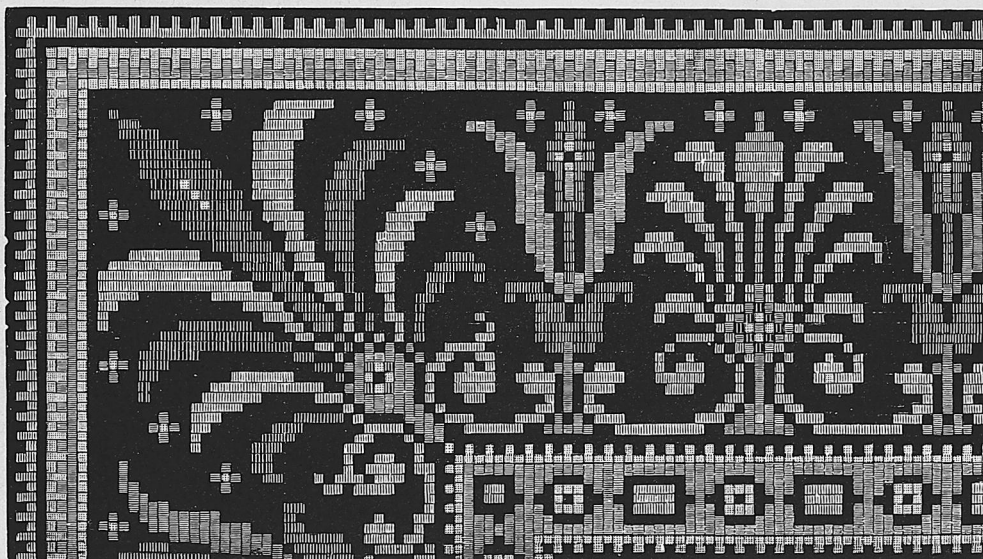
No. 11.



No. 12.



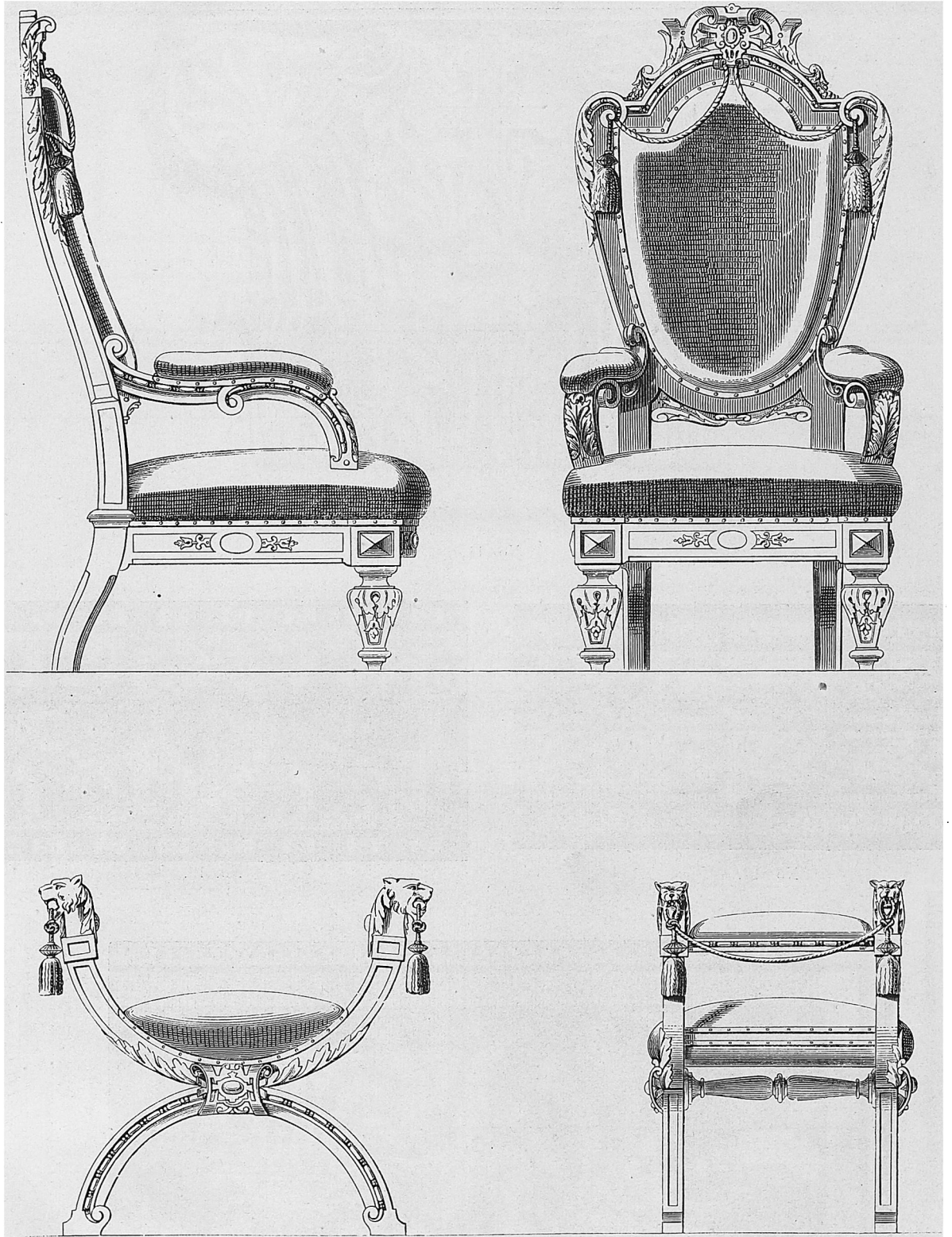
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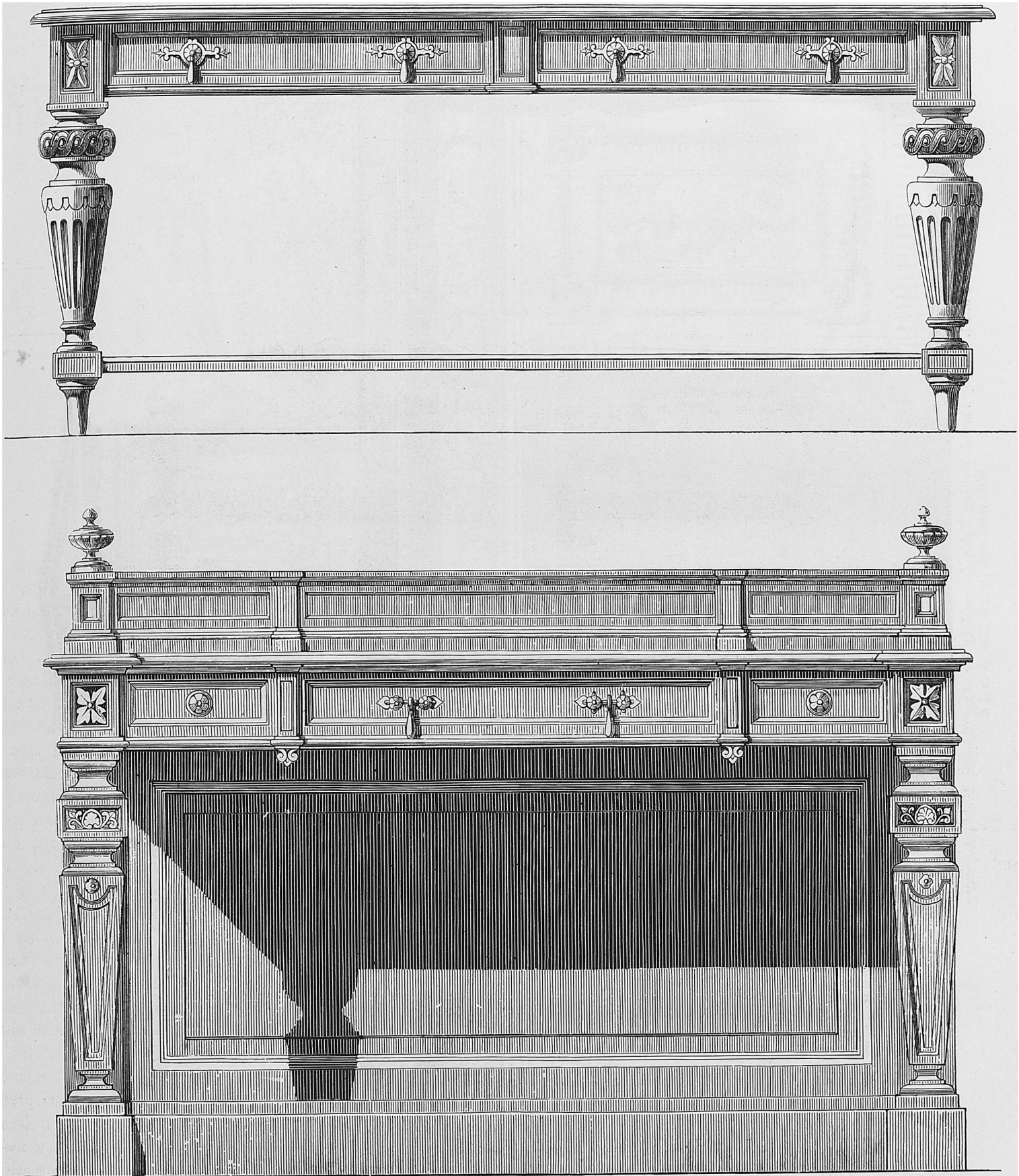
No. 14.

No. 11. Capital in Burnt Clay manufactured for the Church in Alexandria by Messrs. March, Charlottenburg from the design of Mr. Erbkam, Archt., Berlin.

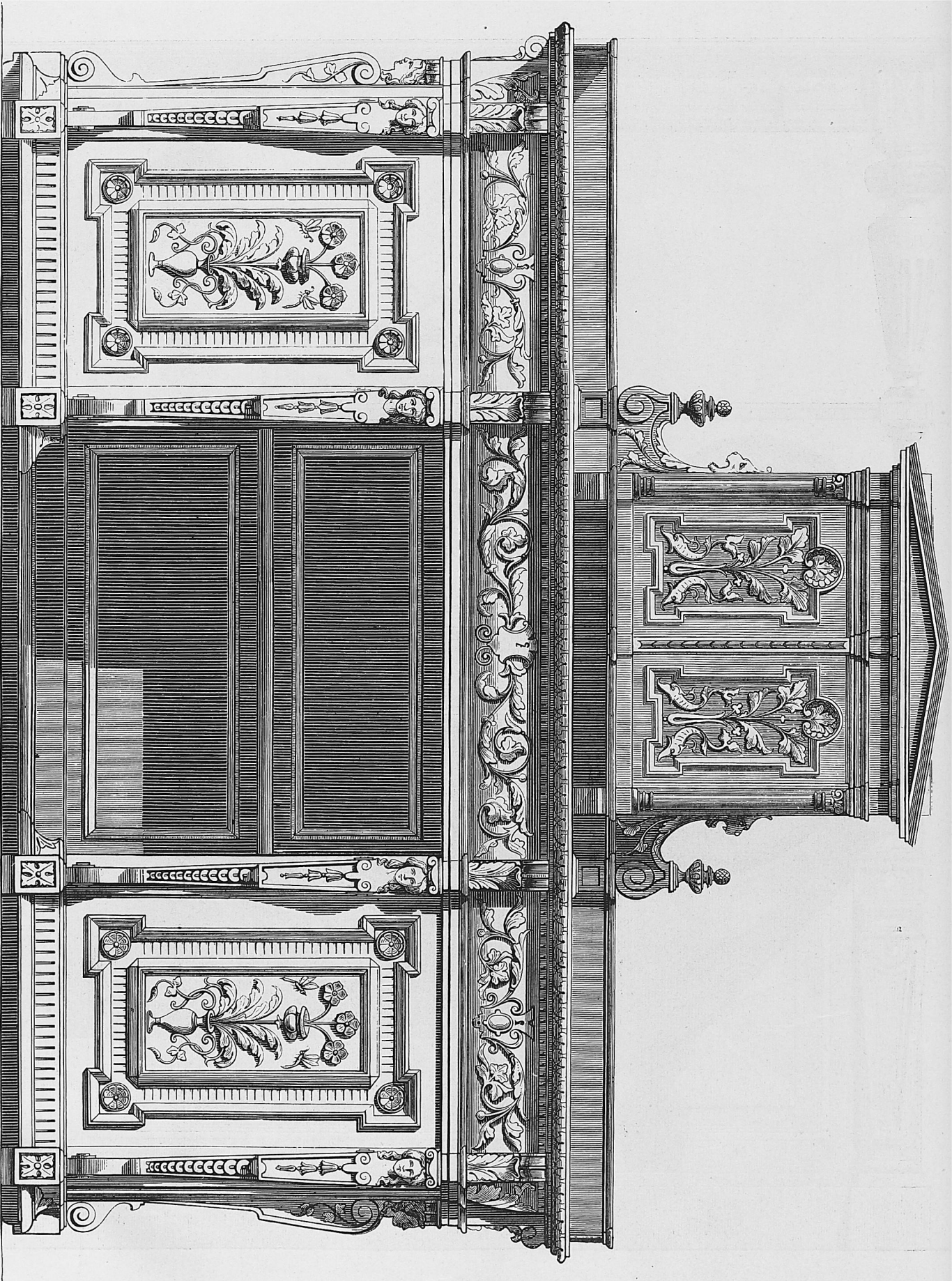
Nos. 12—14. Designs for Woolwork from the Embroidery Album of Prof. Fr. Fischbach, Hanau.



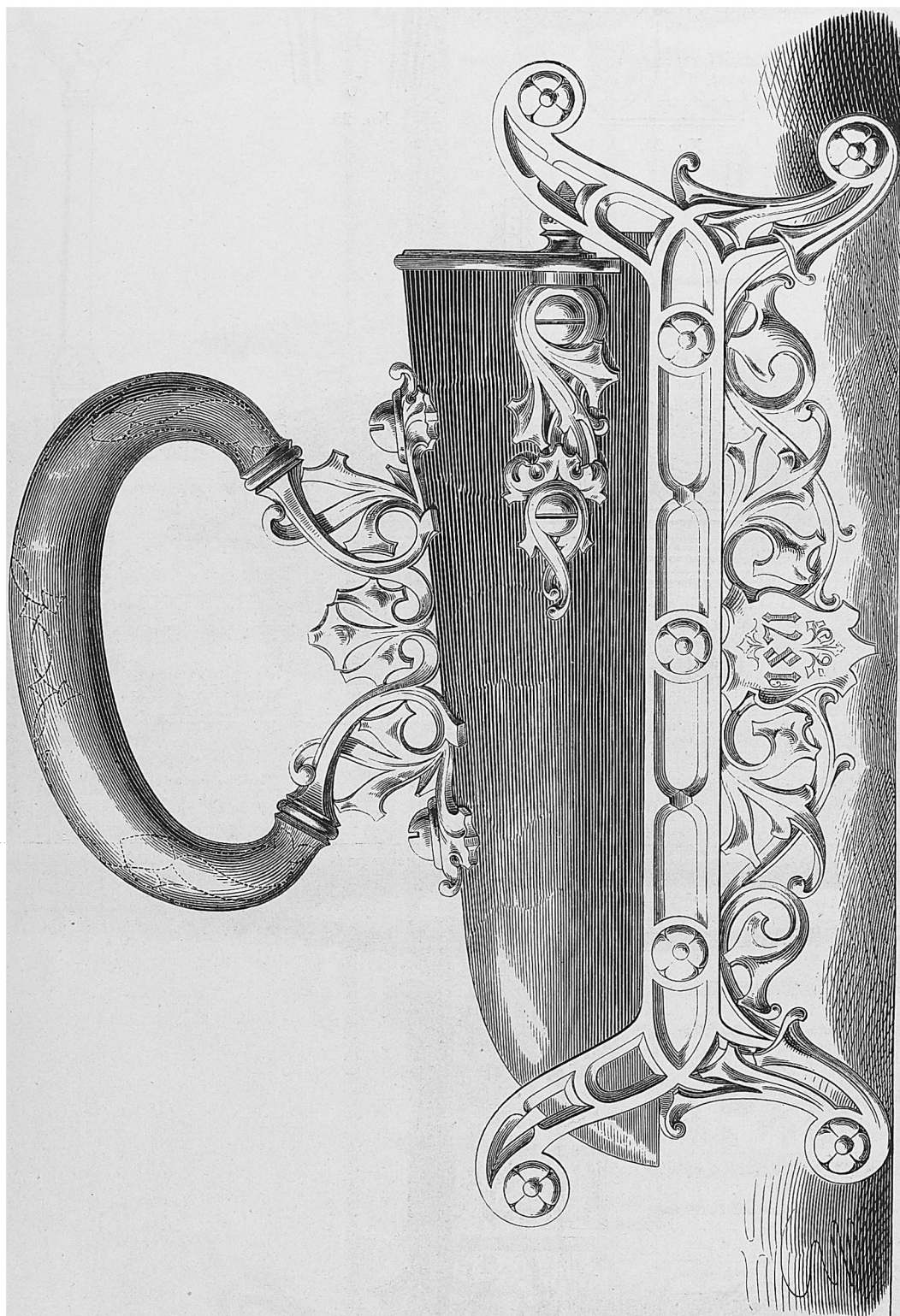
Nos. 15—18. Arm-Chair and Stool, belonging to Set of furniture continued from Part 2. Prof. A. Ortwein, Nuremberg.
Details Nos. 1—4 of Supplement.



Nos. 19 and 20. Designs of Table and Side board for Ante-room by Mr. Berger, Archt., London.



No. 21. Richly Carved Writing Table designed by Mr. Aug. Töpfer, Archt., Augsburg.
Side-view and Details Nos. 5 and 6.



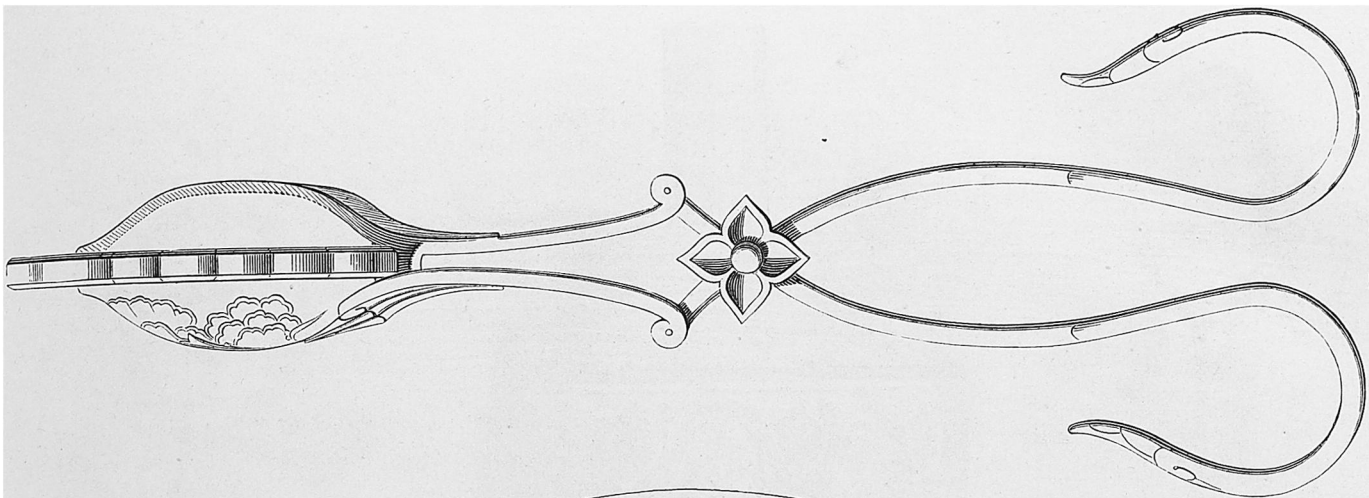
No. 22. Smoothing Iron and Stand, designed by Mr. W. Klein, Stuttgart. $\frac{2}{3}$ full-size.



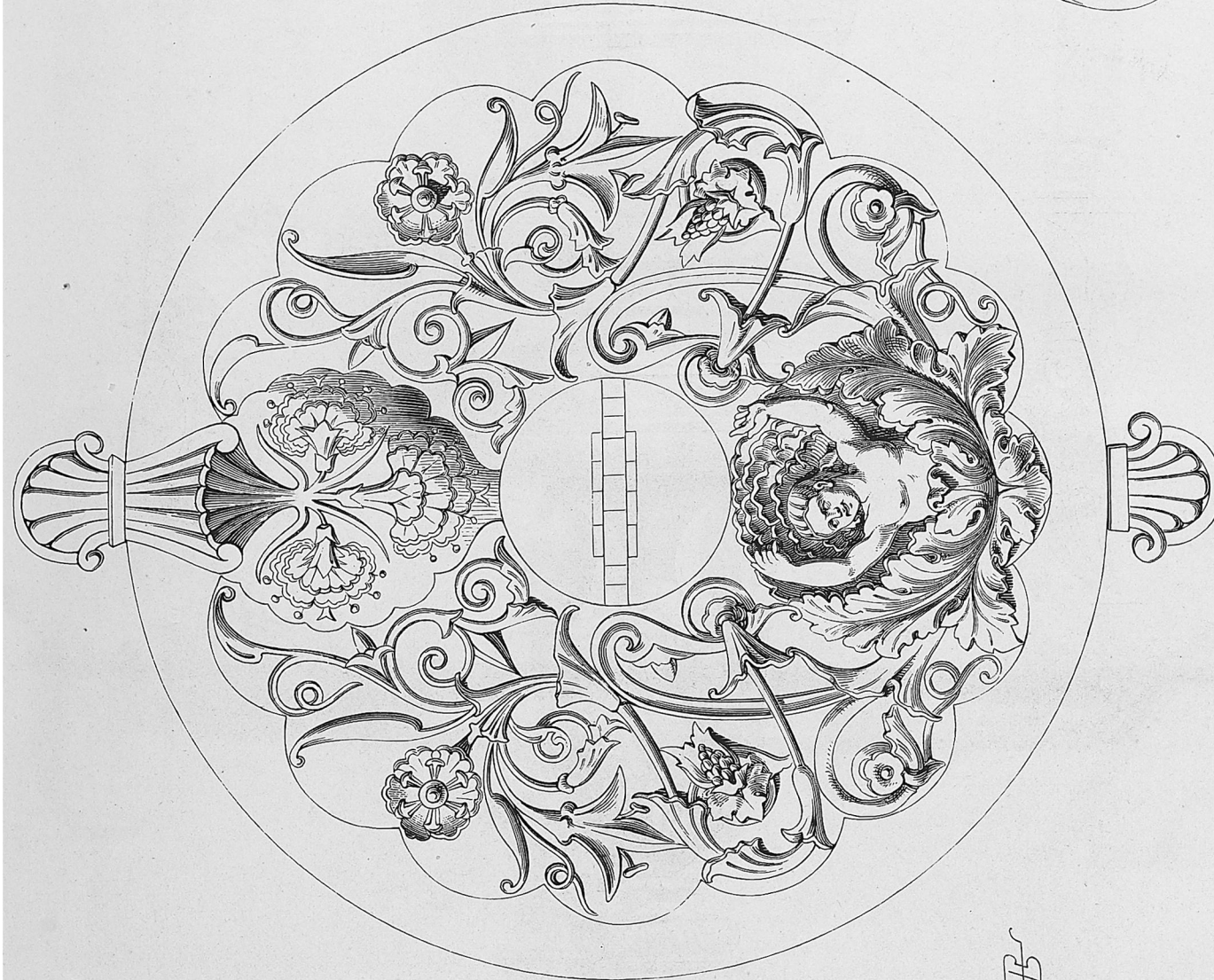
Nos. 23—25. Silver Tazza for Fruit, Jam or Sweet-meat. Mr. Bénard, Archt.. Paris.

No. 26. Top of Tazza.

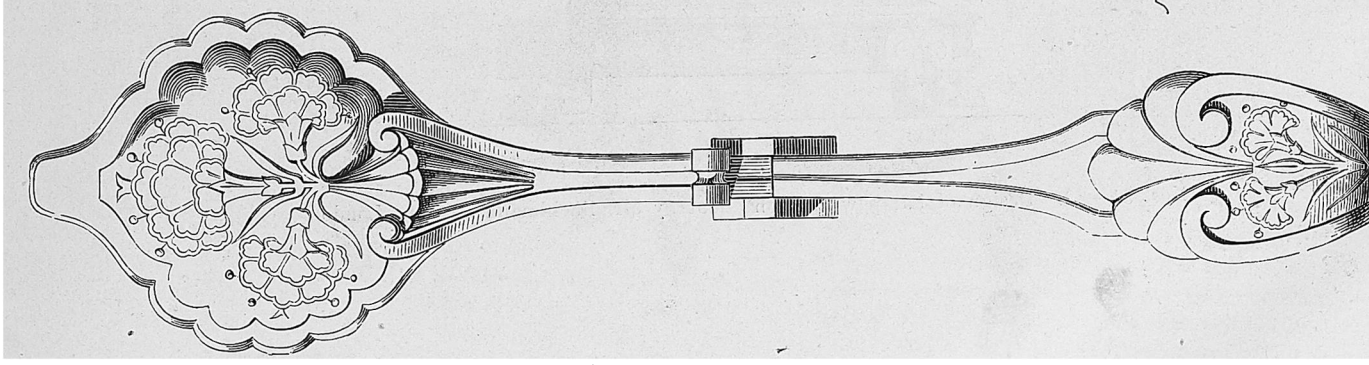
Nos. 26—30. Spoon, Fork and Tongs of Tazza.



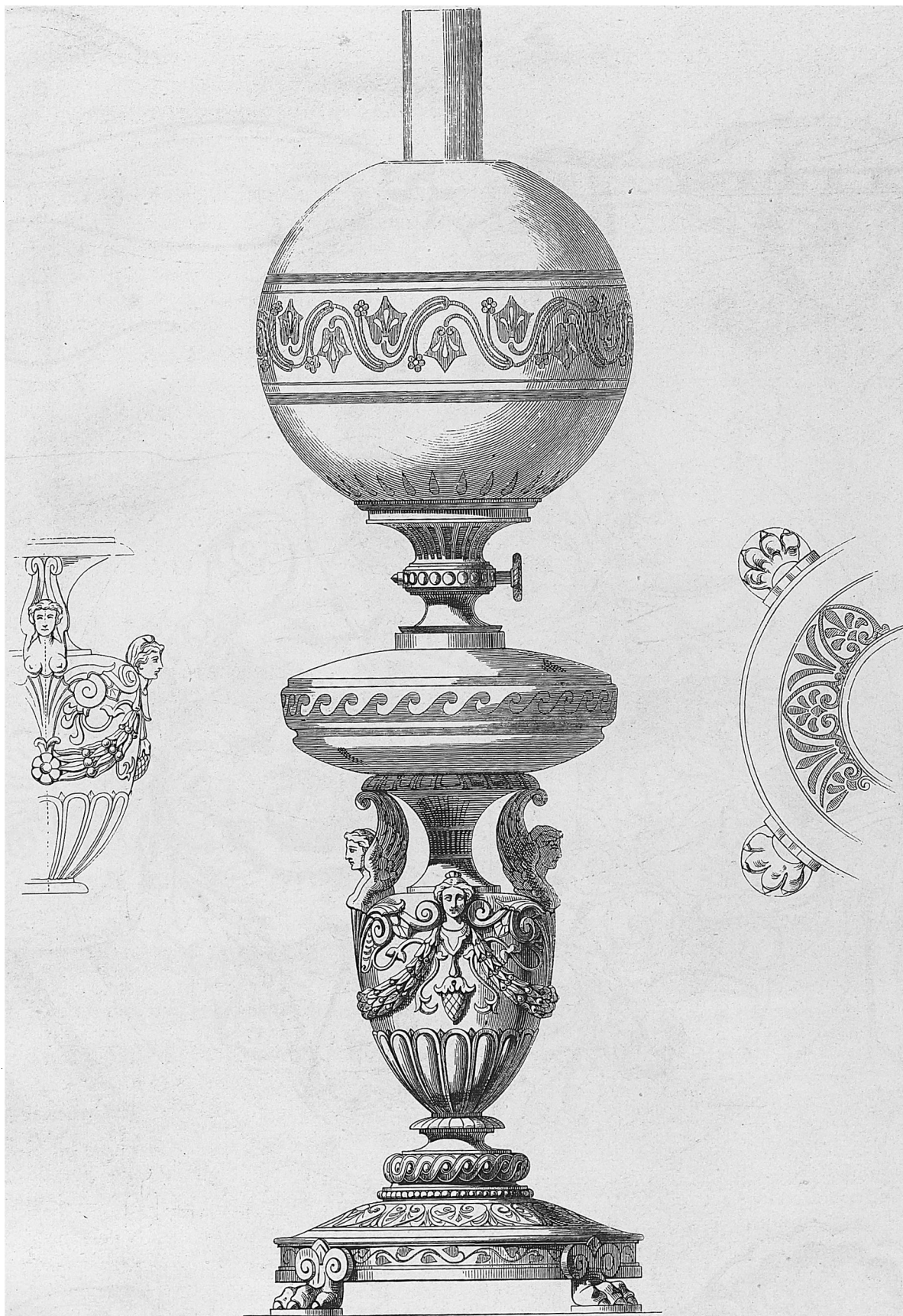
No. 28.



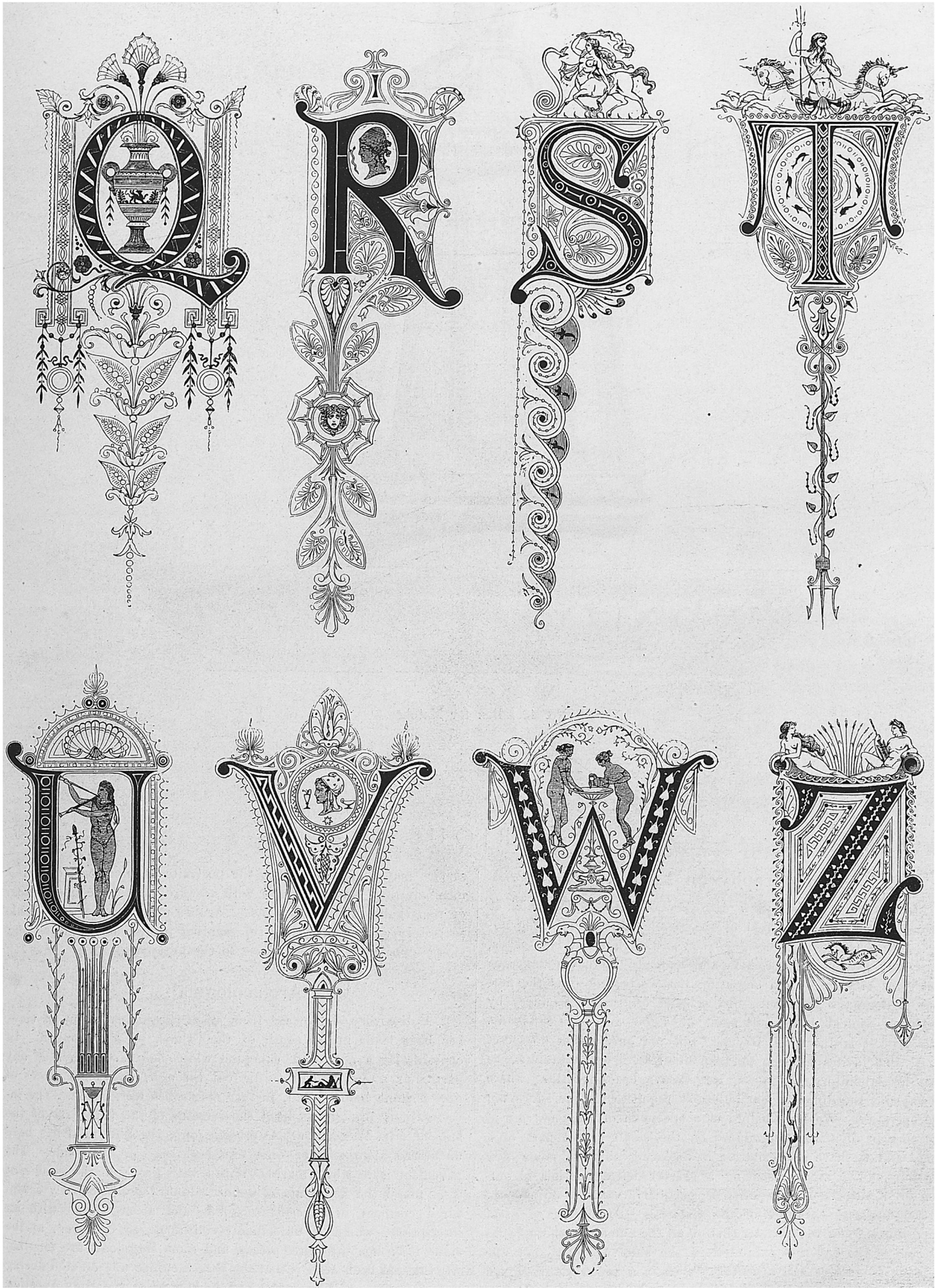
No. 26.



No. 27.



Nos. 31—33. Design of Lamp with Bronze-foot by Mr. Buehlmann, Archt., London.



Nos. 34—41. Initials, designed by Prof. A. Gnauth, Stuttgart.
(See Workshop Parts 1 and 2.)



No. 12. Box for Matches.

VARIOUS.

Photography on Enamel.

Galignani records a new discovery of Mr. Geymet which it recommends to the attention of the public by the following notice. — Reproductions of designs, such as portraits and landscapes, have long existed on porcelain and enamel; we have numerous specimens of them on old crockery; but we believe it is the first time photographs have been bodily fixed on such substances by means of violent heat, estimated at 1,200 degrees Centigrade. This process is due to M. Geymet, who not only makes no secret of it, but invites all who take an interest in photography, to visit his laboratory, at No. 8, Rue Neuve des Augustins, where he explains the different manipulations requisite for the success of the operation. We have before us a specimen of this new art in the portrait of a lady reproduced on the small signet part of a ring, and we have no hesitation in declaring that we never saw anything of the kind presenting a greater delicacy either of outline or of shade. The invention is peculiarly valuable on account of the unalterable nature of the materials — a matter of great importance when we consider that of all the numerous photographs of men of the day now exhibited in the shop-windows, not one is likely to survive half a century, even in a faded state. Fixed on enamel by the new process, they may defy the tear and wear of centuries, and thereby render a real service to history, as old Greek and Roman medals do to this day. The applications which may be made of it in other branches are obvious; thus, a table-

service may be enriched with the portraits of ancestors, or living members of a family; or else with views of palaces, country-seats, or remarkable sites. And these, again, may become serviceable to history, just as old prints representing palaces and edifices, long swept away by time, are of use to the antiquary.

Archæological.

A discovery, important from an archæological point of view, has been made in the south of the Crimea by M. Stronkoff. In constructing a new road, a mound which had never attracted any particular attention had to be cut through, and some pieces of carved stone being found, further researches were made. The investigations brought to light the remains of the cathedral of the ancient city, Parthénion. At present, only the high altar has been uncovered, two smaller ones existing, one on each side. The pavement is in white marble striped with grey. In the same spot were found the fragments of a fine column, some elegantly sculptured cornices in Inkermann stone, and a large slab with an inscription, which is unfortunately difficult to decipher, as the stone is broken into three pieces, and some fragments are missing. All that has been read is that the sacred edifice was erected during the episcopacy of Theodorus, and in honour of the Holy Apostles. A tomb has been found containing a copper cross. The altar to the left has not yet been examined. Hopes are entertained that a thorough search of the ruins will be instituted.